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[illegible]

SHANGHAI

No. S. 11

81556(1)-(6)

Date

Headquarters,  
Shanghai Municipal Police.

November 2, 1940.

To.

The Secretary & Commissioner General.

The Commissioner of Police presents his compliments in forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No:-

Subject :- Mutiny of Troops of the Nanking Government.

Enclosures

Copy of Police Report.

For information. No action required.

FILE

**SECRET**

November 1, 1940.

Mutiny of Troops of the Nanking Government

With reference to the attached translation of a report published in the Sin Wan Pao newspaper of October 25, 1940, on the above subject, enquiries have been made with the following results :-

At 2 a.m., October 19, a freight train was proceeding from Shanghai to Nanking and at Wanglin (between Wusieh and Changchow), a land mine exploded on the tracks having been placed there by guerillas. The locomotive, two wagons and about 10 feet of the rail were damaged, the driver and fireman being killed. Simultaneously some 250 soldiers belonging the 8th Regiment of the Nanking Pacification Army, who were stationed near Penniu (near Changchow), revolted and joined the guerillas.

The 8th Regiment of the Nanking Pacification Army under the command of Dung Tsao (鄧超), strength about 2,000, has been employed on guard duty on this section of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway since last summer when the Japanese Army units were transferred from the Shanghai-Nanking Railway line to Eastern Chekiang. Following the transfer of those Japanese units, the guerillas in that area became very active and have made repeated efforts to persuade the Nanking Pacification Army to join them, and the men belonging the 8th Regiment at that section have now done so. The men in the Nanking Pacification Army were previously soldiers of the Nationalist Army and belonged units which failed to retreat from the Nanking Area when the Japanese were advancing, being later incorporated in the Pacification Army of the Nanking Government. When the 250 men of the 8th Regiment revolted, they set alight a small number of straw huts as a signal

*Summary  
Information*

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NOV 1940

SHOWER'S OFFICE

to the guerillas that they were ready to join them and there is no truth in the report that several hundred houses were burned in cities and towns in that area.

Insurrection has also commenced among members of the Peace and National Reconstruction Army (Nanking Government), under the command of Ting Sih San (丁錫山), which is stationed in Pootung, and in October some 300 of this army joined the guerillas operating in Pootung.

8155 G (1)-2.

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31-10-40

Chinese-American Daily News, Cheng Yien Pao, National Herald,  
Shun Pao, Sin Wan Pao :-

REVOLT OF CHINESE SOLDIERS IN POOTUNG

Recently a number of soldiers belonging to detachments of the "Peace and National Reconstruction Army" stationed in Pootung were transferred by the Japanese to Western Chekiang to take part in military operations. At that time it was stated that these soldiers would return within ten days. Nearly a month has passed yet no news has been heard about them. Moreover, it is said that a further transfer of soldiers is about to take place. This has given rise to much unrest among the members of the "Peace Army," especially upon noticing that the men under Zing Shing-yen (蔣中正) were being disarmed and the men under Hsu Hung-fah (徐鴻敷) had been placed under surveillance.

On the night of October 25, a revolt was started by the officers commanding the seven companies (about 600 men) of the "Peace and National Reconstruction Army." They have already effected a junction with the Chungking Government and commenced guerrilla activities. It is said that all these soldiers are zealous and patriotic elements.

October 28, 1940.

Afternoon Translation.

Sin Wan Pao :-

REPORTED MUTINY OF TROOPS

According to information given out by foreigners arriving from Nanking, troops stationed between Nanking and Chengchow revolted last week. Several hundred houses in the small cities and towns where they had been stationed were burned down by them. Three locomotives and several carriages were destroyed.



October 28, 1940.

Afternoon Translation.

In view of the above, the joint action of China, America and Britain against Japan will quickly produce results. As for China, she should launch a big counter-offensive, while Britain should intensify her blockade against Japan and the United States should expand her embargo, grant credits to China and make use of the Singapore military base. If all this is carried out at an early date, it will cause Japan to lay down her slaughter knife quickly.

National Herald :-

REPORTS OF SUCCESSIVE VICTORIES MAKE PEOPLE IN  
SHANGHAI CHEERFUL

Of late, great victories have been won by the Chinese troops in counter-attacks in Central China, East Chekiang and South Kwangsi. People in Shanghai have become extremely cheerful upon hearing of these reports.

A special telegram of respect and comfort was sent yesterday to the officers and soldiers at the front through General Chiang Kai-shek. At the same time the movement to solicit contributions in lieu of winter garments will be further intensified.

The following is the telegram addressed to the soldiers :-

Local people are becoming extremely cheerful upon hearing of the progress made by Chinese troops in East Chekiang. At the same time, the international situation has turned in favour of the war of resistance. The re-opening of the Yunnan-Burma Highway and the intensification of the aid from Britain and the United States to China have further strengthened the belief of fellow countrymen in the isolated island that the war of resistance will end in victory and national reconstruction. They will enthusiastically intensify the movement to solicit contributions in lieu of winter garments. Though the movement to solicit contributions in lieu of winter garments was started in Shanghai only two months ago, the amount set has already been exceeded. When the time limit is reached, the amount will exceed \$1,000,000. Fellow countrymen in the isolated island are paying close attention to the hardships at the front and are heartily supporting the war of resistance.

Important victories have been successively gained at the front. The future of China's war of resistance is bright. A special telegram of respect and comfort was sent yesterday to the officers and soldiers at the front through the Military Affairs Commission in Chungking in the hope that they will intensify their efforts so as to complete the great work of the war of resistance.

P. T. O.



October 28, 1940.

Afternoon Translation.

Central China Daily News :-

AGREEMENT BETWEEN WORKERS AND MANAGERIES IN WOODEN BOX TRADE

The Shanghai Wooden Box Workers' Union has about 1,100 members led by Yao Chin-dah (姚金大). The Union joined the Shanghai Labour Movement Association when the latter was formed and strongly supports the peace movement.

The relations between the workers and the managements are very good. With a view to promoting mutual co-operation, the workers and the managements have signed an agreement of co-operation which was approved by the Shanghai General Labour Union and which will come into force as from November 1.

Cheng Yien Pao. (editorial) :-

HOW TO DEAL WITH THE PEACE OFFENSIVE

Germany, Italy, and Japan, the triple alliance, have simultaneously started an extensive peace offensive in Europe and Asia. Those who are well informed about the situation know that it is an attempt to secure a respite. Neither China nor Britain will ever accept any peace offer. Dr. Quo Tai-chi, the Chinese Ambassador to London, has declared that there can be no chance for China to entertain peace talks until the Japanese troops invading China have been completely withdrawn.

It is obvious that Japan has not given up her desire to create a new order in Great East Asia nor have Germany and Italy abandoned their ambition to construct a new order in Europe. The United States is determined to support Britain and China, while Soviet Russia is continuing her support for China. Hence, the dilemma of the triple alliance can be more easily understood.

Towards the situation in the Far East, the policy of the United States should be different from her policy towards the situation in Europe because of the following grounds :-

- (1) Japan is much weaker when compared with Germany or Italy. At present, she is not in a position to advance any further owing to the war of resistance. Japan is embarrassed both as regards man power and finance, while the mind of her people and the morale of her soldiers are on the verge of collapse. She will immediately crumple up should she be struck a heavy blow.
- (2) The European situation is very complicated.
- (3) The views of Soviet Russia on support for China are identical with those held by the United States.
- (4) The United States is upholding the Nine-Power Pact, while her people consider it is necessary that their interests in the Far East should be protected.
- (5) The Japanese newspapers have indicated a wish to talk peace with the Chungking Government. Although it is a poisonous plot to induce Chungking to submit, it is, at the same time, a confession of failure.

October 28, 1940.



Afternoon Translation.

Chinese-American Daily News reproduces from the "Sao Tang Pao" of Chungking the following article written by Bishop Yu Ping :-

"ADVICE TO FRIENDLY NATIONS"

The whole nation, from General Chiang Kai-shek, the Chief Executive of the Kuomintang, down to villagers and peasants, now believe that the present war is not only for the defence of the motherland but also for the protection of the interests of the democratic nations. The whole nation also strongly believes that righteousness and justice will yet prevail; otherwise the future of the world will be beyond description and civilization will suffer destruction. Our nation is at present facing all kinds of trying circumstances, but we are strongly confident of final victory.

Since summer this year, our wartime Capital has been subjected to indiscriminate bombings by Japanese aeroplanes, causing heavy destruction to the property of missionaries and educational institutions in Chungking. Japan is now availing herself of the military successes of her axis partners in Europe to intensify her aggressive designs in the Pacific. She has forced France to close the Yunnan-Annam road and compelled Britain to do likewise with the Yunnan-Burma Route; by this she hopes to be placed in a position to seize the Netherlands East Indies. However, we shall bear up with all kinds of hardships for we will never accept any peace terms that may be suggested by other Powers individually or collectively. China is fully confident of final victory for she has already achieved remarkable successes in her three years' resistance against aggression. Such a belief makes China invulnerable against any threats from Japan or any other country.

China believes that it will be only by victory that she can attain the object of her war against aggression. She also believes that no matter what great concessions may be made to Japan by friendly nations, such concessions, instead of satisfying Japan's desires, will only increase her ambition.

Shun Pao (27/10) :-

"PEACE RUMOURS REFUSED BY FOREIGN OBSERVERS - DIPLOMATIC SITUATION GRADUALLY BECOMING ADVANTAGEOUS TO CHINA - FIRM INTENTION TO CONTINUE WAR OF RESISTANCE"

The London reports that the Japanese authorities have offered peace terms to General Chiang Kai-shek have been categorically refused by the Chinese Government as ridiculous rumours.

According to a statement made yesterday by a certain local foreign observer, China is firmly determined to carry on the war of resistance because the diplomatic situation is gradually turning in the advantage of China. Following the reopening of the Yunnan-Burma Road by Britain, America is again assisting China with munitions and credits. All reports of Sino-Japanese peace parleys are unfounded rumours.

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Chinese-American Daily News, Cheng Yien Pao, National Herald,  
Sinh Pao, Sin Wen Pao, :-

REVOLT OF CHINESE SOLDIERS IN POOTUNG

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Comm.

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On the night of October 25, a revolt was started by the officers commanding the seven companies (about 200 men) of the "Peace and National Reconstruction Army." They have already effected a junction with the Chungking Government and commenced guerrilla activities. It is said that all these soldiers are zealous and patriotic elements.

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